

United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1671

22 June 1994

WEDNESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Security Council authorizes multinational force for Rwanda to provide security for civilians until UNAMIR at full strength; says country's humanitarian crisis a threat to regional stability; stresses forces's impartiality; calls for resources to speed UNAMIR's deployment.

+ Fifth Committee approves draft decisions by which General Assembly would request Secretary-General to prepare draft programme budget on critical economic recovery and development of Africa.

+ Advisory panel of government officials, social scientists and economists meets tomorrow in New York, to discuss goals of next year's World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen.

+ Secretary-General in letter to Security Council, reports on compensation payments to Iraqi citizens relocated from Kuwait to Iraq; 56 million Iraqi dinars for 95 farms; 15.5 million dinars for 206 residential houses.

+ UNAMIR Force Commander unable to open Kigali airport without assurances from Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) forces; 40 French-speaking military observers sent overland to Nairobi.

+ Secretary-General welcomes commitment by Netherlands of military units for the United Nations Stand-By Arrangements System.

+ Chemical Destruction Group at Muthanna, concludes its activities; mandate of Special Commission set up by Security Council to eliminate Iraq's declared chemical weapons stockpile fulfilled.

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Determining that the magnitude of the humanitarian crisis in Rwanda was a threat to peace and stability in the region, the Security Council today agreed that a multinational operation be set up there until the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) was brought up to necessary strength. The operation will contribute to the security and protection of displaced

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For information media--not an official record

persons, refugees and civilians in that country. Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Council limited the operation to two months, unless the Secretary-General determined at an earlier date, that the expanded UNAMIR was able to carry out its mandate. In adopting resolution 929 (1994), with 10 votes in favour and 5 abstentions, the Council stressed the operation's strictly humanitarian character and its impartial and neutral nature.

The Council demanded that all parties to the conflict in Rwanda end the systematic and widespread killings of civilians in areas under their control, and allow the multinational operation to fulfill its mission. The Council called on Member States to respond urgently to the Secretary-General's request for resources, including logistical support, so that UNAMIR could carry out its mandate as soon as possible. It welcomed offers already made for equipment and troops, and called on other Member States to offer such support including equipment to specific troop contributors, to speed up UNAMIR's expanded force deployment.

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The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) yesterday approved a draft by which the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to prepare a draft programme budget section by 10 July, on the critical economic recovery and development of Africa. By the draft, the Assembly would also include proposals for the redeployment of resources to benefit the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s. It would request the Secretary-General to submit proposals for additional resources allocated to the New Agenda in the context of the proposed programme budget for 1996-1997.

By the terms of a second draft resolution on the decentralization of energy and natural resources activities, the Assembly would endorse the proposals in the Secretary-General's report. They include a redeployment of posts and resources from the Department of Development Support and Management Services to the five regional economic commissions. The Secretary-General would also be requested to review the question of decentralization and report to the Committee for Programme and Coordination and to the Assembly at its fiftieth session.

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A 16-member advisory panel of government officials, social scientists and economists will meet in New York tomorrow to discuss next year's World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali invited the advisers, representing a broad spectrum of views, to contribute ideas on how to prepare for the Summit. Known as the Advisory Group on the World Summit for Social Development, the panel is one in a series of forums in the year-long preparatory process for the Summit. A second Preparatory Committee will meet at Headquarters from 22 August to 2 September.

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The Secretary-General has called the Summit a priceless opportunity to address the underlying causes of violence and stress in the world, noting that "there is a prevailing sense of social disorder" in rich and poor countries alike. The panelists will address questions about the Summit and its objectives, including evidence of a global social crisis, and international solutions. They will also consider whether it is possible to fashion global economic policies with an eye to furthering social objectives.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has officially informed Kuwait of the compensation payments to Iraqi citizens relocated from Kuwait to Iraq as a result of the demarcation of the international boundary between the two States. In a letter to the Security Council dated 20 June, he said that after an assessment by an independent contractor, the total amount of compensation would be 56 million Iraqi dinars for 95 farms, and 15.5 million Iraqi dinars for 206 residential houses. Individual payments would be determined in accordance with the recommendations of the independent contractor.

The Secretary-General expressed his appreciation to the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait for their cooperation with the Force Commander of United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in facilitating the relocations.

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United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) Force Commander Major-General Romeo Dallaire, was unable to open Kigali airport today, because the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) forces, who control the area, failed to give the necessary assurances. However, General Dallaire sent more than 40 French speaking military observers from Senegal, Togo and the Congo, overland to Nairobi, according to a United Nations spokesman. Replacements for the observers were expected to travel to Kigali by the same route, possibly as early as tomorrow.

Fighting in Kigali was very heavy throughout last night, the spokesman said. Two of the ten armoured personnel carriers being brought from Somalia arrived in the capital late yesterday and final arrangements were being made to bring into Rwanda some 200 soldiers from Ghana and a company from Zimbabwe.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has welcomed the announcement by the Netherlands that it will commit military units for the United Nations Stand-By Arrangements System. He met yesterday with the Netherlands Defense Minister to discuss details of the offer, according to a spokesman for the Organization. The Stand-by Arrangements system was first called for by the Secretary-General in his report, "An Agenda for Peace", so that the months it normally took to get a peace-keeping operation under way could be shortened considerably.

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The Chemical Destruction Group at Muthanna has concluded its activities. This ends a unique multinational undertaking and fulfills the mandate of the Special Commission set up by the Security Council to eliminate Iraq's declared chemical weapons stockpile. The two-year operation, involving some 100 experts from 23 countries destroyed over 480,000 litres of chemical warfare agents, and over 28,000 chemical munitions ranging from rockets and artillery shells, to bombs and ballistic missile warheads.

Two Chemical Weapons inspection teams were deployed to Iraq between 31 May and 14 June in order to make a final assessment of the status of the Commission's chemical destruction operations at Al Muthanna. They were to confirm that the destruction of declared chemical warfare agents, their precursors and certain production equipment was complete and that those areas of the site used for the destruction operations had been left in a safe and acceptable manner. At the end of the inspection activities, responsibility for the site was formally handed back to the Iraqi authorities.

The inspection teams carried out a joint survey of the former Al Muthanna State establishment with Iraqi representatives and provided them with complete documentation of all destruction activities carried out by the Chemical Destruction Group over the past two years.

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United Nations

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DH/1672
23 June 1994

THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

- + General Assembly President S.R. Insanally welcomes South Africa back to membership as Assembly moves to readmit country and terminate mandate of Special Committee against Apartheid.
- + Secretary-General in report to Security Council, says work of UNOMSA and international organizations during South Africa's recent elections demonstrates the unique benefits of such cooperation.
- + Seminar on Palestinian Trade and Investment Needs concludes in Paris; participants considered such issues as Palestinian bilateral economic relations, role of international assistance, promotion of private enterprise and new legal framework.
- + WHO reports tuberculosis deaths increasing in Eastern Europe after 40 years of decline; increases linked to impact of recent political, economic and social changes on region's health systems.

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General Assembly President S. R. Insanally said today that the struggle against the iniquitous system of apartheid had finally been won and South Africa as a founding member, could resume its place at the United Nations. He was addressing the Assembly, as it moved to readmit a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa, and terminate the mandate of the Special Committee Against Apartheid. Under new leadership, South Africa stood ready to face the future, the President said. The Government of National Unity was confronting, with great determination, the major reconstruction and development programmes needed to satisfy its peoples' aspirations. The spirit of national harmony and reconciliation in the country augurs well for its rapid progress, he noted.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said that as a regional economic power, South Africa could also make its contribution to the development of the African continent and contribute to regional stability. In the General Assembly, South Africa had a major role to play. The African continent as well as the entire international community expected a great deal of it.

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The South African Foreign Minister, Mr. Alfred Nzo, said his country's long night of diplomatic isolation had finally come to an end. South Africa was mindful of its new international responsibilities, and looked forward to working towards making the world a better, safer, and more prosperous place. The struggle against apartheid had been long, arduous and painful, he said. The support of the international community, and the United Nations in particular, had been a critical factor in the final victory.

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Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said the joint efforts of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) and the international organizations during the country's recent elections demonstrated the unique and positive benefits of such cooperation. In a report to the Security Council dated 16 June, the Secretary-General said the United Nations, through UNOMSA, had gained a wealth of experience. The Mission's achievements, mistakes and shortcomings would provide invaluable lessons for the future. The high level of cooperation between UNOMSA, the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) and other South African institutions during the transitional process, helped solve a number of early problems faced by the IEC.

The Secretary-General noted the valuable contributions to the peace process made by the National Peace Accord and its various peace committees. He also noted the close cooperation between UNOMSA, and the observer missions from the Commonwealth, the European Union and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Their level of like-mindedness and understanding was evident in the two key joint statements they made. First, to assess the manner in which the voting took place and second in the final assessment of the electoral process. However, he stressed there was room for improvement and said he would be inviting them and other regional organizations to work together on guidelines for future cooperation based on their common experiences in South Africa.

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The current peace process represented an opportunity to build a society based on mutual respect, self-interest, fairness and equity, the seminar on Palestinian Trade and Investment Needs was told, as it concluded in Paris yesterday. Leila Shaheed, Observer for Palestine to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) said Israelis and Palestinians now talked together in a way that was freer and more politically responsible.

In his closing statement, Chairman, Keba Birane Cisse (Senegal), said that Palestinian economic and social development was essential for a just and lasting peace. In recent months, agreements had been reached on building a Palestinian economy and integrating it regionally and internationally. Trade was important in that process, he stressed. The Seminar had represented a learning process, and offered fresh perspectives on the magnitude of the task facing the Palestinians.

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Seminar participants considered a wide range of issues in the building of a Palestinian economy, including the creation of a favourable economic environment, Palestinian bilateral economic relations and the role of international assistance. They also addressed the need to promote private enterprise, a new Palestinian legal framework and building Palestinian public institutions and a public finance system.

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Tuberculosis deaths are increasing in Eastern Europe after nearly 40 years of steady decline, according to a World Health Organization (WHO) report. The increases are linked to the impact of recent political, economic, and social changes on health systems. An estimated 29,000 people died from tuberculosis last year in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and over 2 million people there are believed to have been infected with the TB bacilli during the past five years

The WHO report warned that most Eastern European countries needed to overhaul their TB control programmes, or the current epidemic would steadily worsen. Tuberculosis was increasing in the region without any help from the HIV epidemic or immigration, factors most often associated with the resurgence of TB in other industrialized nations. There have been dramatic increases in large cities such as Moscow, where the annual incidence of the disease had nearly doubled over the past two years. The WHO has requested donor nations to invest in efforts to control Eastern Europe's TB epidemic. "Unless TB is controlled in Eastern Europe, it cannot be controlled in Western Europe", said Dr. Mario Raviglione, medical officer for the WHO tuberculosis programme.

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Correction: The Daily Highlights of Wednesday, 22 June, inadvertently published a story regarding compensation payments to Iraqi citizens. That story was based on a document, published earlier, which was reissued yesterday for technical reasons.

United Nations

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24 June 1994

FRIDAY HIGHLIGHTS

- + Secretary-General recommends Security Council extend UNAVEM II mandate for 3 months and consider increasing its strength; notes positive developments at Lusaka peace talks; expresses concern at increased fighting and deplorable humanitarian situation in Angola.
- + General Assembly President, S. R. Insanally urges "Group of 77" developing countries to reassess strategies to deal with new world circumstances at thirtieth anniversary meeting.
- + Secretary-General expresses deep concern over increased casualties in Aden, Yemen; reiterates urgent need for immediate ceasefire and halt to shelling of city.
- + Guatemalan Government and URNG reach agreement on Commission to clarify human rights violations and violence committed during country's 30 year conflict.
- + South Africa's Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo say his country interested in promoting human rights and fostering peaceful relations with its neighbours.
- + Over 100 Haitian political asylum seekers processed through new procedures supervised by UNHCR on US hospital ship in Kingston, Jamaica; some asylum seekers arrested on return to Haiti.
- + Economic and Social Council begins 1994 substantive session Monday; President Richard Butler says Council faces major challenges in restoring its role in Organization's economic and social fields

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has recommended that the mandate of United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) be extended for three months. In a report to the Security Council dated 20 June, the Secretary-General said the Mission's presence was an important factor in efforts to reach a political settlement. Given that progress, albeit

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painfully slow, was being made at the Lusaka peace talks, he trusted the Council would authorize an increase in UNAVEM II's strength. Initially, rapid reinforcement of its military, police and civilian staff would be needed to bring their numbers to pre-March 1993 levels.

The Secretary-General said, at present, it was not possible to say that both sides had demonstrated the necessary political will to achieve a comprehensive peace agreement, although they were probably closer than any time since late 1992. Agreement had been reached on all but one of the specific principles regarding national reconciliation, however, a major problem was UNITA's insistence on the post of Governor of Huambo. The Council might consider implementation of further measures against UNITA, provided for in a previous resolution, if it refused to accept proposals the Government had already agreed to.

The Secretary-General expressed serious concern at the increased fighting throughout the country, which was causing heavy casualties, extensive property damage and suffering to civilians. He recommended that the Council renew its call for an immediate end to hostilities and press both parties not to jeopardize the safety of relief workers or disrupt humanitarian operations.

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General Assembly President, S. R. Insanally has urged the "Group of 77" developing countries to reassess their strategies in order to deal with the new circumstances of today's world. He was addressing a special ministerial meeting at Headquarters today to commemorate the Group's thirtieth anniversary. Although the international political landscape was bleak it offered new vistas of opportunity. The Group must engage in a fresh dialogue on the need for consensus, as well as a comprehensive approach to development, he said.

President S. R. Insanally said that in the past important economic aspects of human security had been ignored. Development should be considered as an integral part of managing the world economy and should be broadened to reflect a new partnership involving shared responsibilities and commitments, he stressed. Such a partnership would not hinge solely on the transfer of resources but would entail a more productive interaction between domestic and international policies. Political authority should be given to the United Nations to determine policy and take decisions on development in much the same way as it acts on matters of peace and security.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has expressed deep concern over the reported increase in casualties in Aden, particularly over the last 48 hours. He met today with the Minister of Planning in the Yemeni Government Mr. Abdel-Karim Al Eryani, and his Special Envoy and Head of the Fact-finding Mission to Yemen, Lakhdar Brahimi. The Secretary-General reiterated the urgency for Sana'a to declare an immediate ceasefire and a complete halt to the shelling of the city. He said this was needed so Mr. Brahimi's mission

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could proceed and a mechanism to supervise the ceasefire set up. The Yemeni Minister promised to convey the Secretary-General's request and report to him with Sana'a's reaction.

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The Guatemalan Government and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) reached agreement yesterday on the establishment of a Commission to clarify human rights violations and violence committed during the country's 30 year conflict. The signing in Oslo, Norway, culminated two years of difficult negotiations, according to a United Nations spokesman. It reflected the parties' ability to deal successfully with one of the most sensitive issues affecting the Guatemalan people over the past three decades. It also demonstrated their commitment to a negotiated settlement, he said.

The Commission will report to the parties and to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali, and its six-month mandate will be renewable. It's recommendations will cover the promotion of peace and national reconciliation, measures to honour the memory of victims, respect for human rights and the strengthening of the democratic process. The Secretary-General congratulated the Guatemalan Government and the URNG on their agreement. He said it was an important achievement which was bound to strengthen national and international confidence in the peace negotiations, which the United Nations would continue to fully support.

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South Africa's Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo said his country was interested in promoting human rights and democracy throughout the world. He told correspondents at Headquarters today that South Africa was also interested in fostering peaceful relations with its neighbours. Its foreign policy would aim to assist the country's internal processes which were reflected in the reconstruction and development programme its Parliament was discussing. Those programmes would help stabilize South Africa and would contribute to the stability of the entire world, he said.

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Over a hundred Haitians seeking political asylum have already been processed through new procedures supervised by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). A number of Haitians had been arrested upon being returned to Haiti after their applications for political asylum had been rejected, according to a UNHCR spokeswoman. By yesterday, nearly 300 asylum seekers had boarded the United States Hospital ship, the USS Comfort, docked in Kingston, Jamaica.

Twenty nine asylum seekers from the first group processed on 16 June were returned to Haiti and 23 three of them were arrested on their return, the spokeswoman said. All but three were later released. Those still being held by authorities in Haiti were believed to be the organizers of the boat departure. The UNHCR said it was watching the situation closely.

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The Economic and Social Council will begin its 1994 five-week substantive session at Headquarters on Monday. Council President Richard Butler (Australia) said the body faced major challenges concerning its role in the Organization's economic and social fields. That central coordinating role must be made more real, so that the Council could provide direction to development efforts, he stressed. Moreover, with the widening poverty gap, the international community must consider what it was doing wrong.

The Secretary-General's report on "An agenda for development" will be the theme of the Council's three-day high-level segment and it will be the first time it has been discussed at the intergovernmental level. The segment will open with a one-day policy dialogue on developments in the world economy between Council members and heads of multilateral financial and trade institutions.

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27 June 1994

MONDAY HIGHLIGHTS

- + Security Council terminates UNOMSA mandate; removes item on South Africa from agenda; commends vital role of Mission, Commonwealth and European Union in support of democratic process in South Africa.
- + Secretary-General in report to Security Council on Haiti, notes increased tensions, deterioration in humanitarian crisis and human rights situation since economic sanctions.
- + "Group of 77" adopts Ministerial Declaration at 30th Anniversary meeting; urges leaders of industrialized countries to address obstacles to developing nations's progress.
- + Secretary-General will re-establish United Nations political presence in Afghanistan; appeals for end to fighting; says he is fully satisfied with work of Special Mission.
- + Secretary-General in message marking the International Day against Drug Abuse, stress vital role of women in prevention, treatment and social reintegration of drug abusers.
- + UNPROFOR British soldier killed in Bosnia, as fighting approaches pre cease-fire levels.

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The Security Council today terminated the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA). In unanimously adopting resolution 930 (1994) the Council concluded its consideration of the agenda item on "the question of South Africa", and removed the item from the list of matters of which it is seized.

The Council noted with great satisfaction the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic Government in South Africa, following the recent elections and the inauguration of President Nelson Mandela, on 10 May. It also welcomed the final report of the Secretary-General on UNOMSA. It commended the vital role played by his Special Representative for South Africa

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and UNOMSA in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Commonwealth and the European Union, in support of democracy in South Africa.

The Council had established guidelines for the operation of UNOMSA in resolution 772 (1992) which included efforts to help reduce violence in the country in coordination with the national peace structures. It expanded that mandate and size of the Mission, by resolution 894 (1994) to include the monitoring of the elections.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said that since the mandating of economic sanctions against Haiti by the Security Council on 6 May, there had been no progress towards the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement. In a report to the Security Council dated 20 June, the Secretary-General said tensions had increased, as a result of the installation of an illegitimate government, the growing impact of the sanctions and the continued repression and the humanitarian crisis in the country. He also noted the highly unstable security environment, despite guarantees regarding the safety of foreigners by the Haitian regime.

The Secretary-General detailed further sanctions implemented by individual Member States against Haiti, including the ban on all commercial flights and financial transactions by the United States from 24 June. Canada and Panama have also suspended commercial flights and the cordon around the island was tightened, with the deployment of two United States navy vessels to join the 6 other American ships working with one Canadian, one Argentine and one Dutch vessel. Several countries have indicated they will provide technical assistance to the Dominican Republic to ensure control of its land border with Haiti.

Noting the sharp deterioration in the Human rights situation, the Secretary-General said members of the Armed Forces or the Front révolutionnaire pour l'avancement et le progrès (FRAP) were implicated in a growing number of political killings documented by the International Civilian Mission (MICIVH). The Humanitarian situation had also deteriorated, despite efforts by the United Nations, the Organization of American States (OAS), non-governmental organization and bi-lateral donors. Although exempted from the trade embargo, imports of essential health products and food had decreased considerably and there were problems in the distribution of relief supplies.

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The "Group of 77" developing countries has urged leaders of the Group of 7 most industrialized countries to remove obstacles to the developing nations progress. The call was contained in the Ministerial Declaration, adopted by acclamation on Friday, at a special meeting to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Group of 77. The Declaration reiterated the need to abolish unilateral and arbitrary commercial practices and measures. It also noted tendencies towards new forms of protectionism, particularly attempts to introduce social and environmental clauses to the international trade regime.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told the ministerial meeting that a new morality of international development cooperation was needed so that the poorest of the poor would not become marginalized. The 30th anniversary should be an opportunity for the Group to strengthen its ties with the United Nations in their joint search for a more just and humane international community, he said.

The chairman of the Group of 77, Algerian Foreign Minister, Mohamed-Salah Dembri, said it had a special responsibility to redefine the foundation of international cooperation for development. It must inspire a new North-South dialogue to tackle the challenges facing the international community. The Group should maintain its cohesion, broaden its horizon, and reaffirm its originality, creativity and independence, he said.

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Following a progress report by the Head of the Special Mission to Afghanistan, Mahmoud Mastari, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has decided to re-establish a United Nations political presence in Afghanistan. It will be provisionally located in Jalalbad until security conditions permit a permanent return to Kabul, a United Nations spokesman said today. The Secretary-General believes the Organization should continue efforts to address the conflict, after Afghan requests for help in establishing a representative political process in their country. Other steps will include a further visit to Afghanistan by the Special Mission for consultations with Afghan leaders on the establishment of a broad-based political process.

The Secretary-General was fully satisfied with the work of the Special Mission, which canvassed the views of thousands of Afghans throughout the country, the spokesman said. He was impressed by their unanimous desire for peace, and their demands for an immediate end to the fighting and a political process in which all segments of society would participate. The Secretary-General was concerned at the widespread perception among Afghans that external interference in their country was helping to fuel the present hostilities. He was also deeply concerned at recent reports of intensified fighting, particularly in Kabul and Harat and urged those involved to heed the demand of the Afghan people and of the international community that they cease hostilities immediately.

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Women's importance in the prevention, treatment and social reintegration of drug abusers could not be overemphasized, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said in a message marking the International Day against Drug Abuse. The day has been observed on 26 June each year since 1988, when the United Nations General Assembly called for efforts to strengthen action and cooperation at all levels in the fight against drugs. The theme of this year's Day -- "Women, Drug Abuse and Drug Control" -- was intended to draw the attention of world leaders to the issue at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing next year.

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The Secretary-General said one way or another, women were affected by the use of drugs in society, whether or not they themselves used drugs. In South America and in Asia women were the predominant harvesters of coca leaves and opium and an increasing number of women were involved in drug production. Because of their lower status, and the gender roles assigned to them in society, drug-abusing women and the female partners of male drug abusers were particularly at risk, he stressed. Their needs must be addressed in the context of their particular social, cultural and economic environments.

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The failure of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply with its obligations under the safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) could endanger peace and security in north-east Asia, the Conference on Disarmament was told in Geneva last week. The representative of the Republic of Korea said failure to solve the issue might pose a serious threat to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and, in particular, to the IAEA safeguards regime. It could also cause a costly and destabilizing arms race in the region. Norway said the DPRK's attitude was a challenge to the authority of international law, multinational institutions and the multilateral non-proliferation regime.

The DPRK's representative said the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula had been created by the introduction of nuclear weapons by the South Korean authorities. It was well known that the South had in the past always rejected the DPRK's denuclearization proposals. China responded to criticism over its country's 10 June underground nuclear test, calling on other nuclear-weapon States to give up their policy of nuclear deterrence and commit themselves explicitly to the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons.

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A British soldier serving with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was killed over the weekend, when his position came under fire. He was hit by a bullet which came from a Bosnian Serb position, according to a United Nations spokesman.

Meanwhile, cease-fire violations have almost reached the levels occurring prior to the June one-month cease-fire agreement by the Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Serb authorities, the spokesman said. Fighting is continuing in north-east Bosnia, where Government forces have been on the offensive. UNPROFOR is concerned that the situation will deteriorate further if Bosnian Serbs retaliate.

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United Nations

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28 June 1994

T U R S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

- + Secretary-General in report to Security Council stresses urgent need for cease-fire in Yemen; warns country's crisis could affect security and stability in region; will recommend deployment of United Nations military observers if there is cease-fire.
- + Secretary-General in report to Security Council on UNOMIL notes significant progress in implementation of Cotonou Agreement; will recommend reconsideration of United Nations presence, if Liberian leaders do not maintain commitment to peace process.
- + Economic and Social Council considers "An Agenda for Development" during high-level segment; discussion highlights need to eradicate poverty in order to achieve peace and development.
- + Special Representative, Yasushi Akashi strongly condemns increasing attacks against UNPROFOR personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina; warns "close air support" will be used to eliminate units deliberately targeting UNPROFOR troops.
- + Secretary-General says radio broadcasts accusing UNAMIR commander, General Romeo Dellaire of taking sides completely unfounded; says General has shown dedication and courage in difficult situation.
- + International panel of experts meets in Lusaka, Zambia, in preparation for World Summit on Social Development; will discuss deepening global dimensions of poverty.
- + India and FAO sign accord on technical cooperation between developing countries; scheme will aim to increase effectiveness of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries programmes.

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Stressing the urgent need for a cease-fire in Yemen, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has warned that the the country's crisis could affect security and stability in the whole region. In a report to the Security

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Council dated 27 June, the Secretary-General recommended that it make abundantly clear that the present state of affairs in Yemen could not be tolerated and that a cease-fire must go into effect without delay. The Council might also urge the two parties to cooperate with his Special Envoy, Lakhdar Brahimi in the establishment of a mechanism to supervise a cease-fire. The Secretary-General said he would recommend the deployment of United Nations military observers to supplement any supervisory mechanism, if there was a cease-fire. The parties should start a dialogue which his Special Envoy could organize in a mutually agreed neutral zone, possibly Geneva.

The Secretary-General said both sides had already agreed that a mechanism to supervise a cease-fire, would be a joint commission which included officers from both sides, representatives from Jordan and Oman, and the military attachés of France and the United States in Sana'a. However, there were still differences regarding representation from other countries.

The Secretary-General was particularly worried at the suffering of the people in the city of Aden. Fighting had intensified, in recent days, causing a dramatic increase in the number of casualties. Hospitals lacked both equipment and medical supplies to cope with the situation, the water shortage was serious and humanitarian organizations were finding it increasingly difficult to operate. Little was known about fighting elsewhere in the country, but the war there was real, with all the accompanying suffering and destruction.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said that the work of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) was critical to the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement and to national reconciliation efforts. In his progress report to the Security Council dated 24 June, the Secretary-General said that with the full installation of the transitional Government, significant progress had been made towards implementing the Agreement. However, the leaders of Liberia's warring factions had not yet addressed national reconciliation with the necessary resolve, compassion and commitment, resulting in increased suffering, especially among the displaced people.

The Secretary-General said the Security Council might consider laying down specific monthly targets which must be met by the Liberian parties, particularly regarding disarmament and demobilization. His Special Representative would advise the parties on how those targets could be met. He pointed out that the international community could not continue to accept delays in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement. If the Liberian leaders failed to maintain their commitment to the peace process he would have no alternative but to recommend that the Council reconsider United Nations involvement in Liberia.

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Development was a global phenomena, which could not be reduced to its economic dimension alone, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told the Economic and Social Council's high-level segment today, as it considered his report, "An Agenda for Development". The Secretary-General said the report emphasized that development could only be meaningful if it had a true spirit of concern for a fairer distribution of wealth. It should also be accompanied by democratization, if it is to have an objective beyond the mere accumulation of wealth. Priority attention must be given to those groups that lacked one or another dimension of development. "Above all, we must respond to the needs of the neediest", the Secretary-General stated.

General Assembly President S.R. Insanally (Guyana), said there could be no peace or development without the eradication of poverty. At the recently held World Hearings on Development, there had been almost unanimous agreement that the Agenda must propose radical reforms of the United Nations system, he noted. Some of the proposals for reform had major implications for the Economic and Social Council which should be considered during discussions of its restructuring and revitalization.

The representative of Algeria, speaking on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China, stressed that the current debate on the Agenda should lead to action and not get bogged down in redefining development. The United Nations should not be deflected from economic and social issues just to deal with crises. It should tackle the essential problems of eradication of poverty, creation of jobs, provision of education and empowerment of women. The representative of the United States said the Agenda could be a crucial weapon in the battle against chaos. If the international community was serious about preventive diplomacy, development could no longer be an adjunct of diplomacy, it must be the cutting edge.

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Special Representative, Yasushi Akashi has strongly condemned the increasing level of attacks against United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR) personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mr. Akashi warned that UNPROFOR intended to use, without further warning, "close air support" to eliminate any unit which deliberately targeted UNPROFOR troops. He urged both parties to the conflict in Bosnia, to rigorously adhere to the terms of the 8th of June Agreement, and to exercise maximum restraint. Mr. Akashi's statement came after a British soldier was killed by a sniper bullet on Sunday.

Meanwhile, the Government offensive in northern Bosnia was continuing but with less intensity than in recent days, according to a United Nations spokesman. Mr. Akashi was especially concerned about remarks attributed to Bosnian Army Commander General Rasim Delic, suggesting his army planned offensive military operations in coming days.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has become increasingly concerned at hostile radio broadcasts from the Government controlled zone in Rwanda

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against the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) Force Commander, General Romeo Dallaire. The radio reports had accused General Dallaire and other UNAMIR staff of being partial, of taking sides and of working against one of the parties in Rwanda, according to a Spokesman for the Organization.

The Secretary-General considered the allegations completely unfounded and stressed that General Dallaire had his full confidence and support, the spokesman said. The General has discharged his functions with dedication and courage in a difficult situation, despite minimal resources and his impartiality could not be questioned. The Secretary-General has demanded that the hostile broadcasts be halted and reminded both parties that they were responsible for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel.

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An international panel of experts is meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, to discuss the deepening global dimensions of poverty. The panel is also hoping to come up with solutions amid United Nations calls for a compelling new approach to development. The meeting is examining such issues as the effectiveness of poverty-reduction strategies; how to enhance the contributions of women and minority groups to economic development; the social consequences of structural adjustment; and the role of non-governmental organizations and local communities in the struggle against poverty.

The meeting has brought together some 30 social scientists and development specialists from Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and the developed world. The experts are meeting in preparation for next year's World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, Denmark.

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India has become the first country to signal its participation in a scheme for technical cooperation between developing countries, following an accord signed by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and India's Minister for Agriculture. A large number of other countries have expressed interest in the initiative launched by the FAO to increase the effectiveness of programmes in developing countries.

FAO Director-General Jacques Diouf said there was a vast untapped expertise in many developing countries, as well as those in transition, that could be put to use in increasing food production and food security in needy parts of the world. The scheme aims to foster technical cooperation among developing countries in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. Expenses will be shared by countries providing the experts, the beneficiary country and the FAO.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

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DH/1676
29 June 1994

W E D N E S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

- + Secretary-General in report to Security Council recommends UNMIH mandate be extended for one month; says in view of deteriorating situation in Haiti, consideration should be given to strengthening Mission.
- + As situation in Aden worsens, endangering lives of thousands, Secretary-General reiterates call for cease-fire; reminds Yemen's leaders of their responsibility to their people and international community.
- + Secretary-General chairs inter-agency meeting on Assistance to Occupied Territories; says United Nations must adopt integrated and coherent response to social and economic needs of Palestinians.
- + Economic and Social Council President calls for "hands-on approach" to development problems; says Council must address role of private sector, capacity of United Nations to influence macro-economic policy and whether there is need for new body on human and social development.
- + High Commissioner for Human Rights Jose Ayala Lasso calls for ratification and full implementation of Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has recommended that the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) be extended for one month. In a report to the Security Council dated 28 June, the Secretary-General said the Council might consider modifying the Mission's original mandate in view of the deteriorating situation in the country. In that case, it would be necessary to estimate the additional resources required for UNMIH to accomplish its new tasks. The extension would enable the Friends of the Secretary-General on Haiti and the Council to consult with the relevant parties on the possible strengthening of the Mission and its role in international efforts to solve the Haitian crisis.

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The Secretary-General said the Friends stated at their June meeting in New York that they were in favour of reconfiguring and strengthening the Mission. Similarly, the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States (OAS) adopted a resolution supporting United Nations measures to strengthen UNMIH. They said it should assist in the restoration of Democracy in Haiti by professionalizing the Armed Forces and training a new police force. It could also help maintain civil order and protect personnel working with humanitarian and human rights organizations the country.

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The situation in Aden has steadily worsened in recent days, endangering the lives of thousands of people, including 3,000 Somali refugees who are stranded in the city, according to a United Nations spokesman. Electricity has been cut off almost everywhere, interfering with water pumps and causing severe water shortages. Hospitals were no longer able to cope with the increasing numbers of war casualties.

In response to the intolerable situation, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, has reiterated his urgent call for an immediate cease-fire in Yemen to allow emergency aid deliveries and safe passage to the city. He reminded the country's leaders of their responsibility to their people and the international community.

Meanwhile, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has asked for a forty-eight hour cease-fire to be observed in Aden beginning 10:00 a.m. local time, 30 June, so it can deliver relief supplies. A ship chartered by the ICRC has left the port of Djibouti and is scheduled to arrive in Aden at midday tomorrow, bringing equipment needed for the distribution of drinking water. The ICRC has also decided to cross the front lines between Sana'a and Aden to bring in extra relief supplies.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today chaired the inter-agency meeting on United Nations Assistance to the Occupied Territories. The Secretary-General said the crucial and most immediate test of the United Nations system will be its ability to respond, in an integrated and coherent way, to the situation in the Gaza Strip where Palestinian needs are greatest. Every effort must be made to assist the Palestinian authority in establishing its new administration and the institutions necessary to sustain it throughout the transitional period.

The Secretary-General said an important purpose of the inter-agency meeting was to agree on the principle of system-wide coordination in the delivery of United Nations assistance in the occupied territories. This must take into account the principle role played by the World Bank, which more than any other international organization, had worked together with the Palestinians in their development plan, he said. It was also essential that

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the Organization's output be perceived as professional, harmonious and flexible, given that the occupied territories -- for historical, religious and strategic reasons -- remained constantly in the public eye.

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The President of the Economic and Social Council, Richard Butler (Australia), declared today that it was time for a "hands-on approach" to the problems facing development. He was opening an exchange of views on the Secretary-General's report "An Agenda for Development" at the Council's high-level segment. Ambassador Butler raised several issues which he said the Council must address. Among them were the role to be played by the private sector in development; the capacity of the United Nations policy-setting bodies to influence macro-economic policy; and whether there was a need for a new body, such as a council on human and social development.

The Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP), Catherine Bertini, said her agency spent almost 70% of its resources on emergency relief and 25% on development in 1993, contrasting with 1989, when it spent 60% on development. Those figures demonstrated that the first component for development was peace, she said. Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive-Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), stressed that the United Nations was uniquely qualified to facilitate international cooperation. She said the transparency and participation in decision-making required at the national level was also needed internationally.

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The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso, has launched an international appeal for an end to torture. He has also called for the ratification and full implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In a ceremony at the Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims in Copenhagen, he appealed for increased financial contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. He also called for help for treatment centres which provide assistance and remedies for the physical, psychological and social rehabilitation of torture victims.

Ambassador Ayala Lasso emphasized that ending torture was the beginning of true respect for the most basic of all rights -- the intrinsic dignity and value of each individual. He also said that freedom from torture was a right which must be protected under all circumstances, including in times of internal or international disturbances or armed conflicts.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

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DH/1677

30 June 1994

THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

- + Security Council reiterating call for immediate end to hostilities in Yemen, asks Secretary-General to continue talks on mechanism to monitor cease-fire; deplores civilian casualties and destruction caused by military assault on Aden.
- + Security Council, in Presidential statement, welcomes cease-fire agreement signed in Moscow between Foreign Minister of Yemen and the Deputy Secretary-General of Yemini Socialist Party.
- + Security Council extends mandate of UNAVEM II until 30 September; declares its willingness to impose additional measures against UNITA, if it does not accept national reconciliation proposals by 31 July.
- + Donors pledged \$68 million towards United Nations action plan for the restoration of essential services in Sarajevo; plan estimated to cost \$540 million, with \$254 million needed for urgent projects.
- + Second-round of inter-Tajik national reconciliation talks conclude in Tehran; parties disagree on question of entry into force of cease-fire agreement; reaffirm their commitment to political dialogue.
- + Special Representative Yasushi Akashi discusses implementation of cessation of hostilities agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina with NATO officials in Brussels; expresses concern over increased fighting.
- + Fifth Committee recommends General Assembly retain current level of funding for support account for peace-keeping operations through July.

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The Security Council last night reiterated its call for an immediate end to hostilities in Yemen. It requested the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to continue talks with the parties to the conflict with a view to implementing a durable cease-fire and the possible establishment of a

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mechanism to monitor it. The mechanism, which would be acceptable to both sides and would preferably involve countries from the region, would also encourage respect for and help prevent violations of the cease-fire.

In unanimously adopting resolution 931 (1994), the Council strongly deplored the civilian casualties and destruction caused by the continuing military assault on Aden. It stressed the importance of a cease-fire covering all ground, naval and air operations, and provisions on the positioning of heavy weapons out of range of Aden. It also reiterated its call for an immediate cessation of the supply of arms and other matériel. The Council urged all concerned to resume political dialogue immediately without preconditions and requested the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to examine ways to facilitate a peaceful resolution to the parties differences and restore peace and stability.

Concerned over the humanitarian situation, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to address urgently the needs of those affected by the conflict, particularly, the people of Aden and displaced persons. It urged all concerned to provide humanitarian access and facilitate the distribution of relief supplies.

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The Security Council has welcomed the cease-fire agreement signed in Moscow today between the Foreign Minister of Yemen and the Deputy Secretary-General of the Yemini Socialist Party, Salim Salah Mohammed, who is also a member of the Presidential Council. The agreement was signed under the auspices of Foreign Minister Vladimir Kozyrev of the Russian Federation. The cease-fire, which comes into effect at midnight Yemen time, calls on both sides to refrain from the use of force and adhere to the relevant Security Council resolutions. It also calls on them to start a national dialogue for a final solution to the crisis and facilitate the work of humanitarian organizations, particularly in Aden and other conflict areas.

In a statement read out by its President, Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby (Oman), the Council applauded the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, the international community, the neighbouring countries, and the League of Arab States towards helping the parties in Yemen achieve a durable cease-fire. It demanded that all concerned fully implement the Agreement and the relevant Council resolutions.

Meanwhile, the Government of Yemen has declared its acceptance of yesterday's Security Council resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire and its readiness to cooperate with Special Envoy Lakhdar Brahimi in order to implement it. In a statement to correspondents at Headquarters today, Yemen's Minister of Planning, Abdul Karim Al-Bryani, proposed the establishment of a Yemini regional machinery to monitor a cease-fire and begin serious political dialogue, aimed at consolidating unity and democracy in his country.

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The Security Council today extended the mandate of United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) until 30 September. In unanimously adopting resolution 932 (1994), the Council declared its willingness to impose additional measures against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) if it had not formally accepted the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation put forward by the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the three observer States to the peace process, by 31 July. It welcomed the Angolan Government's formal acceptance of the proposals and strongly urged UNITA to do the same.

The Council called upon both parties to honour the commitments they had already made at the peace talks in Lusaka. It also urged the two sides to redouble their efforts with the aim of urgently completing work on the remaining points on the Agenda, attaining an effective and sustainable cease-fire, and concluding a peaceful settlement without delay. The Council declared it would review the role of the United Nations in Angola if a peace agreement had not been reached in Lusaka by the expiration of the extended UNAVEM II mandate.

The Council strongly deplored the intensification of offensive military actions throughout Angola and the worsening humanitarian situation. Both parties were strongly urged to grant immediate security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all areas in the country.

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Representatives of some 20 donor countries pledged \$68 million yesterday, at a conference to register support for the United Nations action plan for Sarajevo. The plan for restoration of essential services to the city is estimated to cost nearly \$540 million, with \$254 million needed urgently. William Eagleton, President of the Conference and Special Coordinator for Sarajevo, told correspondents at Headquarters today that he was pleased with the amount pledged, which would make it possible to implement the most urgent projects and prepare Sarajevo for winter. Many countries which did not pledge at the conference indicated they would do so later and other donors said they would give additional funds, after the action plan's initial start-up phase.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said that the conference was a first step towards the international community's goal of rebuilding war-ravaged Sarajevo. Donors would take part in the restoration process through an advisory committee that would review the plan's progress and provide guidance, he said. Governments could continue providing bilateral assistance or help through non-governmental organizations or UN agencies. The efforts of the international community would help transform Sarajevo from a symbol for terrible suffering to one of hope and a source of momentum for peace, he added.

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The second-round of inter-Tajik negotiations on national reconciliation concluded this week in Tehran. The 10-day session took place under the

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auspices of the United Nations with the participation of observers from Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Iran, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The talks focused on the achievement of a cease-fire agreement and the cessation of other hostile acts, according to a United Nations spokesman. The parties elaborated and agreed on a definition of the notion of a cease-fire agreement, but diverged on the question of its entry into force. They did reaffirm their commitment to political dialogue as the only means for achieving national reconciliation, the spokesman added.

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Special Representative Yasushi Akashi held talks in Brussels yesterday with the Deputy Secretary-General and other top officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). They discussed efforts to implement a cessation of hostilities agreement between the warring parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to a United Nations spokesman. Mr. Akashi expressed concern that the number of offensive military incidents had returned to the levels existing before the June one-month cease-fire agreement between the Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Serb authorities. However, he pointed out that there were no large-scale offensives underway from either party and that active fighting continued only in some local areas.

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The Fifth Committee yesterday recommended that the General Assembly retain the current level of funding for the support account for peace-keeping operations through July. It took that action in considering the reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). Several delegations said they would provide detailed comments once they had consulted their capitals regarding observations of the Advisory Committee.

Mohamed Aly Niazi, Assistant Secretary-General for Inspections and Investigations, updated the Committee on the April theft of \$3.9 million from the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II). It appeared that an empty crate used to store bottled drinking water might have been employed to convey the stolen currency out of the area. Many staff working at the complex had been aware of the presence of the large amount of United States currency, he said. Officers from Scotland Yard had been tasked to investigate the theft.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

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Prepared by Central News

DH/1678
1 July 1994

FRIDAY HIGHLIGHTS

- + Security Council requests Secretary-General to establish an impartial Commission of Experts to examine grave violations of international humanitarian law, including possible acts of genocide in Rwanda.
- + Security Council extends UNMTH mandate until 31 July; requests Secretary-General to make specific recommendations by 15 July, on aspects of Mission's expansion.
- + Security Council approves interim extension of UNOMIG mandate, at its current authorized strength of 55 military observers, until 21 July; reaffirms readiness to expand mission.
- + Security Council, in Presidential statement, calls on parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina to stop offensive military operations and resume negotiations on a comprehensive cessation of hostilities by 10 July; demands lifting of restrictions on UNPROFOR movements.
- + Secretary-General appeals for end tragedy in Aden as city runs out of water; calls on Yemeni leaders to stop fighting immediately; expresses disappointment that cease-fire signed in Moscow not holding.
- + Secretary-General condemns killing of three United Nations staff members in attack on Operation Lifeline Sudan convoy; calls on concerned parties to ensure safety of humanitarian relief personnel.
- + High Commissioner Sadako Ogata warns a shortage of funds could bring UNHCR humanitarian operations in former Yugoslavia to a halt by end of July.
- + Secretary-General, in message to 44th annual Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs in Greece, says in science and technology, humanity possesses means of its own security and progress.

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* The Security Council today requested the Secretary-General to establish as a matter of urgency, an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyse information on grave violations of international humanitarian law, including possible acts of genocide in Rwanda. The Secretary-General was further requested to report to the Council on the conclusions of the Commission, within four months of its establishment.

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In unanimously adopting resolution 935 (1994), the Council called on States and international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information on grave violations of humanitarian law, including breaches of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. They should make that information available within 30 days and provide the appropriate assistance to the Commission of Experts.

The Council also requested the Secretary-General and, when appropriate, the High Commissioner of Human Rights to make the information submitted to the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda available to the Commission of Experts. The Secretary-General was further requested to facilitate adequate coordination and cooperation between the Commission and the Special Rapporteur.

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The Security Council has extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) until 31 July. In unanimously adopting resolution 933 (1994) last night, the Council asked the Secretary-General to make recommendations by 15 July, on the mission's expansion, specifically its strength, composition, cost and duration. Recommendations should also include ways UNMIH could assist the Haitian democratic authorities to provide security for the international presence, senior government officials and key installations. The Mission could also help assure public order and assist with legislative elections.

The Council authorized the Secretary-General to make the arrangements necessary for it to authorize the Mission's rapid deployment, when the proper environment had been created, and after it had received his report. The Council also invited Member States to prepare to provide the troops, police, civilian personnel, equipment and logistical support for the appropriate configuration of UNMIH. It decided to keep the situation under constant review and said it would consider promptly any recommendations by the Secretary-General on the deployment of UNMIH.

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The Security Council last night approved an interim extension of the United Nations Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) mandate, at its current authorized strength of 55 military observers, until 21 July. During that period, it would address the Secretary-General's recommendations for UNOMIG's expansion. In unanimously adopting resolution 934 (1994), the Council requested the Secretary-General to report on discussions regarding the coordination between

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an expanded UNOMIG, and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) peace-keeping force.

In his report, the Secretary-General said UNOMIG would need 150 military observers to carry out an expanded mandate. It would monitor the Cease-fire Agreement and Separation of Forces signed by the Georgian and Abkhaz sides in May. It would also investigate and try and resolve violations of the agreement, as well as maintain close contacts with both sides of the conflict and the CIS force. The Council urged the parties to achieve substantial progress towards a political settlement, consistent with its previous resolutions, in their upcoming talks. It also noted with satisfaction the beginning of CIS assistance in the zone of conflict, with the initial deployment of an advance Russian contingent of the CIS force.

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The Security Council has called once again on the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina to stop offensive military operations and other provocative actions. In statement read out last night by its President, Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby (Oman), the Council called on them to resume and complete negotiations on a comprehensive cessation of hostilities by 10 July. It also demanded restrictions on the movements of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) be lifted, so it could assist in the implementation of the 8 June cease-fire agreement, between the Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Serb authorities.

The Council expressed its grave concern at the parties' failure to comply with the cease-fire, which expires on 10 July, and called for an end to those violations and to ethnic cleansing. Deploing all attacks on United Nations personnel, it called on those responsible to ensure that such attacks did not take place. It also called for a continuation of negotiations to achieve a just and comprehensive peace agreement

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today appealed to the leadership in Sana'a to end to the tragedy in Aden and called on the Yemeni leaders to stop fighting immediately. There is no more water in Aden and people are fighting in front of the few wells which have a little water, mostly unfit for human consumption, according to a United Nations spokesman. Engineers brought in by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have been unable to get near the water station of Bir Nasser to repair the damage caused by the continued shelling.

The Secretary-General said it was both disappointing and frustrating that the cease-fire signed in Moscow by two prominent Yemeni leaders, yesterday, was not holding any more than the previous ones. The people of Aden could not be left to die of thirst, he said. Hospitals could not function without water, especially when they were filled well over capacity with the wounded and the sick.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has condemned the killing of three United Nations staff members in an attack on the Operation Lifeline Sudan, in northern Uganda, last week. He has extended his deepest condolences to their families. The three men, drivers employed locally by the World Food Programme (WFP), were shot when their convoy was attacked as it returned to Gulu from Pakele. Four colleagues managed to escape. The act is believed to be the work of a group called the Lord's Resistance Army.

Operation Lifeline Sudan personnel and relief workers have been harassed or attacked in the area recently and relief supplies and equipment looted and destroyed. The Secretary-General said he was deeply concerned at the violation of humanitarian principles, which had interrupted the flow of essential supplies to civilians. He called on all concerned to ensure the security of relief workers and unimpeded access to affected populations.

UNHCR

UNHCR

UNHCR

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The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) warned today that a shortage of funds could bring humanitarian operations in the former Yugoslavia to a halt by the end of July. The UNHCR is providing aid to some 4 million people in the former Yugoslavia, 66% of them in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In letter to major donors, High Commissioner, Sadako Ogata, said the UNHCR urgently needed \$50 million to get it through the Summer months. The United Nations Inter-Agency Appeal in May had failed to generate substantial contributions and with the Summer recess in donor capitals, the UNHCR might not receive sufficient funds until September, she said.

Meanwhile, the UNHCR humanitarian airlift to Sarajevo, the longest such operation in aviation history, will celebrate its second anniversary this weekend. Over the last two years, an average of 14 flights a day have delivered food, medicine and other aid to the Bosnian capital.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said in science and technology, humanity possessed the means of its own security and progress. In a message to the opening of the forty-fourth annual Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs in Kolymbari, Greece, the Secretary-General said the scientific community, and those who helped shape public debate through research and analysis, faced an enormous responsibility. The meeting was an opportunity to bring science's insights and conceptual tools to today's great issues.

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The Secretary-General said technology and science offered tools to help predict and solve problems, but humanity must have the will to use them. In every part of the world, crops grew, natural disasters were mitigated and disease cured or contained, yet in many places, hunger, devastation and sickness went unattended. However, the quest for democracy throughout the world was a reason for hope and the United Nations had the framework to meet the high expectations of the world community for peace and security, economic and social well-being.

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that the advance of the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) might provoke a mass civilian exodus to neighbouring countries. He said such an exodus could lead to destabilization in Burundi.

Also on Friday, the Secretary-General met with the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Salim Ahmed Salim. They discussed the situation in Rwanda and the status of troop contributions from African countries to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). Mr. Boutros-Ghali underlined the importance of the time factor in bringing UNAMIR up to its mandated strength. He said the expanded Mission should be ready for deployment before the withdrawal of the French force at the end of this month.

Meanwhile, the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for UNAMIR, Shahryar Khan, arrived in Kigali last night. Mr. Khan, a Pakistani national, took office on Friday, replacing Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh of Cameroon.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has urged Member States to participate in stand-by arrangements which would allow the United Nations to rapidly deploy resources to new or ongoing peace-keeping operations. In a report to the Security Council dated 30 June, the Secretary-General said that not enough resources had been committed so far to mount future operations. There were still deficiencies in communications, logistics, health services, engineers and transport.

The Secretary-General said that 21 Member States had confirmed their willingness to provide a total of 30,000 personnel which could, in principle, be called upon. Additional commitments were expected from another 27 States. The stand-by arrangements would give the United Nations detailed information on the forces and capabilities a Member State would contribute, if they agreed to participate in a peace-keeping operation. The Secretariat would maintain a comprehensive data-base of available resources, he added.

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Peace, development and democracy are the main pillars of a stable international system, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In a message to the Second International Conference for New and Restored Democracies, which began in Managua yesterday, he said stability could no longer be ensured by a balance of power between military blocs. The message was delivered by Rosario Green, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

Democracy was as important among nations as within them, the Secretary-General stressed. Democratic States were a force for stability and peace, preferring negotiation and compromise to aggression and war. Democracy meant that decisions affecting the world were not taken by a few powerful States, but with the participation of all.

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The Secretary-General said the tasks before the United Nations were indivisible because the promotion of peace, security, economic development and democracy were one and the same. Although the United Nations Charter did not contain the word "democracy", its opening words were "We, the Peoples of the United Nations", he continued. The Organization was legitimized by its foundation on the will and participation of the global community.

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The United Nations Committee on Human Rights yesterday began its fifty-first session, during which it will discuss the state of civil and political rights in Jordan, Libya, Italy, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Burundi and Afghanistan. The Geneva-based Committee, which is composed of 18 independent human rights experts, monitors implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in the 127 countries that have ratified the pact.

The Committee relies on, among other things, periodic reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant. It can also ask for urgent reports when it deems that the situation in a State party warrants it, as is the case with Burundi.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said that the two Agreements signed by the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) in Oslo last month consolidate the prospects for an end to 30 years of armed conflict. The parties signed an Agreement on Resettlement of the Population Groups Uprooted by the Armed Conflict on 17 June, and an Agreement on the Establishment of a Commission to Clarify Past Human Rights Violations and Acts of Violence on 23 June.

In a letter to the Security Council and the General Assembly dated 28 June, the Secretary-General noted that neither of the Agreements would come into force until the signing of a final peace agreement. However, the parties had agreed to begin preparatory work at an earlier date. He expressed the hope that the momentum achieved would lead to a resolution of the remaining items on the Timetable for the Negotiation of a Firm and Lasting Peace.

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Some \$780,000 has been pledged in response to an urgent appeal by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, José Ayala Lasso, for a programme to help human rights in Burundi. The Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights has received pledges from Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland. Other countries have indicated that they will contribute to the programme, which will cost \$1.24 million over the next two years.

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The High Commissioner said the quick response to his 25 May appeal proved the international community's willingness to act swiftly, through assistance in the field of human rights, to prevent a crisis in Burundi similar to the one in Rwanda.

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The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has appealed for donations to its \$14.5 million project for the voluntary repatriation of 50,000 Somali refugees. Over \$5 million has been received to date, and the rest is needed to fund the project for the next six months. Lack of progress towards reconciliation and security problems in Somalia have forced the UNHCR to scale down its plans to repatriate 140,000 refugees.

Up to 35,000 Somalis have registered to return home from Kenya, out of a total of 220,000 refugees there. Other Somali refugees are to be repatriated from Yemen and Ethiopia.

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The World Commission on Culture and Development adopted a draft preliminary outline of its forthcoming world report. The Commission took that action at its fourth meeting at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) headquarters in Paris last week.

The Commission, which is composed of leading figures who sit in a personal capacity and chaired by former Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, is mandated to prepare a plan of action to guide policy-making in the spheres of culture and development. It will submit its final report to the General Conference of UNESCO and the General Assembly next year.

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Foreign Affairs in Haiti saying that its presence was illegal and that it was functioning in "undefined and irregular" circumstances. The note went on to ask the Mission to halt all activity in Haiti.

MICIVIH described the human rights situation in Haiti as extremely worrisome, and noted that very strong pressure was being exerted on supporters of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. In the past five months, it has received information on 340 extra-judicial killings and suspect deaths, 131 kidnappings and forced disappearances, and several hundred illegal arrests followed by ill treatment.

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The new Special Representative for Rwanda, Shahryar Khan, met today with General Paul Kagame of the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF), and reached an agreement on the reopening of Kigali airport in order to facilitate humanitarian deliveries. A United Nations spokesman said the first flight into the airport was expected to arrive tomorrow morning.

General Kagame also indicated that the RPF would give quick landing clearance to any reinforcements for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), the spokesman noted. Mr. Khan will travel to Zaire tomorrow to meet with the Commander of the French force in Rwanda.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has recommended that the United Nations reestablish its political presence in Afghanistan, with Jalalabad serving as a provisional location if Kabul is not suitable. In a note to the General Assembly and the Security Council dated 1 July, the Secretary-General also recommended that the Organization begin in-depth consultations with Afghan leaders on establishing a viable transitional authority and a complete cease-fire -- both essential conditions for free and fair elections. Specialized agencies and programmes, especially the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), should move back in order to coordinate political reconstruction, he added.

The Secretary-General said the Afghan people saw the United Nations as the only answer to the conflict in their country. The stalemated political and military equation could be altered with practical diplomacy, not with large peace-keeping forces. He recommended that a working group of countries interested in peace and reconstruction be established to assist United Nations peace efforts and to prepare for an international conference on Afghanistan.

* * *

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) today recommended that the Secretary-General be authorized to commit up to \$15.7 million for the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) until 31 March 1995, if the General Assembly extends its mandate for one year. Those funds would be covered by the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

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Joseph E. Connor, Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, told the Committee that United Nations peace-keeping operations faced a total of \$2.1 billion in unpaid assessed contributions. The cash supply to those operations could be exhausted by the end of July, he warned.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said there is now a large measure of agreement on the substance of his confidence-building measures for Cyprus and on the modalities for their implementation. He made that comment in a letter to the Security Council President dated 28 June, after certain issues were clarified during talks with the parties last month. However, he pointed out that there was still no agreement on how to record those clarifications. If such an agreement were reached, the parties could confirm their readiness to cooperate in implementing the measures. The talks with the parties were conducted by Special Representative Joe Clark, following the Secretary-General's report on Cyprus dated 30 May.

That report said hopes for an agreement on the confidence-building measures had been dashed because of the Turkish Cypriot stance, and reiterated that the proposals for Varosha and Nicosia International Airport were reasonable and fair. In view of the unsatisfactory situation, the report outlined the following options for the Security Council to consider: withdrawing United Nations peace-keeping resources; using coercive measures to compel the Turkish Cypriots to be more flexible; setting the measures aside and resuming talks on questions of substance; conducting a fundamental reflection on the situation; and renewing international efforts to gain an agreement, building on the fact that the measures had been accepted in principle. In his letter to the President, the Secretary-General said the Council might now wish to consider those options in view of the developments in the recent talks.

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Every citizen must be guaranteed the opportunity for economic and social development, according to General Assembly President S.R. Insanally. He was addressing the Second International Conference on New and Restored Democracies in Managua on Monday. Basic rights, such as education, health and housing must be provided to guarantee a stable and democratic society. Without meaningful assistance, developing countries burdened with external debt and structural adjustment programmes were condemned to stagnation or even complete economic and social chaos.

President Insanally said the international community could help with debt restructuring, reductions in interest rates and even debt cancellation. Enhanced trade opportunities could promote economic recovery and growth. Such relief would allow the fledgling and financially weak democracies to adjust and improve their economies. He stressed that democracies born out of long and debilitating conflicts were not equipped to repair the damage to their basic infrastructure. Peace would have to be bolstered by development programmes aimed at promoting reconstruction.

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The Eleventh United Nations North American NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine began today in Toronto, Canada. The three-day Conference is being convened by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People with the theme, "Palestine: Towards a Just and Lasting Peace -- Focus on Mobilizing NGO Support for Cooperation and Development". Participants will discuss reconstruction and nation-building during the transition period, in light of the Declaration of Principles and the subsequent agreements signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

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The Friends said they held the military authorities in Haiti personally responsible for the continued safety and security of the international presence there. They also praised the MICIVIH staff for their hard work in the face of adversity.

* * *

Under-Secretary-General Gillian Martin Sorensen, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Public Policy, today appealed to the media to give a fuller and more balanced picture of the United Nations. Ms. Sorensen was briefing correspondents at Headquarters on plans to mark the Organization's fiftieth anniversary. She said the celebrations would provide an opportunity to convey to the world the full dimension of United Nations efforts not just in peace-keeping but also in development, disarmament, democratization, human rights and humanitarian aid. The Organization also aimed to increase its constituency, especially among young people, and to build support for itself as the indispensable instrument for solving global problems.

Ms. Sorensen stressed that the anniversary programmes would be funded by contributions from the private sector -- individuals, corporations and foundations -- as well as Member States. The year-long programme of events will culminate with a special commemorative meeting of the General Assembly, attended by world Heads of State and Government, from 22 through 24 October 1995.

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Special Representative Yasushi Akashi and the Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), General Bertrand de Lapresle, will hold talks tomorrow in Mostar with Bosnian Vice-President Ejup Ganic, and later in Pale with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic. Mr. Akashi is attempting to work out a one-month extension of the cease-fire agreement signed by the Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Serb authorities in Geneva on 8 June. That agreement expires on Saturday.

Meanwhile, a United Nations spokesman has described the situation in Croatia as "worrisome." Checkpoints into United Nations-designated safe areas have been blocked by demonstrators from an association for displaced persons, preventing the movement of relief convoys. Mr. Akashi called on the Croatian Government to ensure that the demonstrators would not be allowed to restrict the movement of UNPROFOR personnel.

* * *

As of 17 June, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) had carried out 24 missions in Iraq in order to destroy, remove or render harmless proscribed items connected with the country's past nuclear activities. Currently, most IAEA undertakings there relate to the establishment of procedures for the full implementation of the ongoing monitoring and

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verification plan, according to the Agency's sixth semi-annual report on the subject. The report was transmitted by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to the Security Council in a note dated 5 July.

The IAEA said it would continue efforts to resolve uncertainties in the nuclear material inventory and the nuclear material flow chart submitted by the Iraqi authorities. It would also continue to verify the correctness, and assess the completeness, of the revised list of items submitted in accordance with the monitoring plan.

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The Economic and Social Council yesterday concluded its working-level meetings on operational activities for development in the United Nations system, having discussed how to provide overall guidance to funds and programmes. Pakistan said the Council should give instructions on how to coordinate United Nations development policies, but cautioned that it should not redefine policy. Colombia said the Council must focus on policies and analyse countries or groups of countries, rather than discussing operational activities in general terms.

The United Kingdom said the Council had a role to play in policy guidance and could address specific themes each year in order to focus its approach to operational activities. That suggestion was supported by Sweden, Australia, Brazil and the United States. The United Kingdom also said the reports of the funds and programmes did not provide sufficient information for the Council to give policy guidance.

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Global economic output will rise in 1994 and 1995 by the fastest rates since 1989, as long as current macroeconomic policies are maintained, according to the 1994 World Economic and Social Survey. It said growth was returning to developed countries, while developing economies would continue to expand rapidly. The Survey was published by the Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis on Tuesday.

Introducing the Survey, Under-Secretary-General Jean-Claude Milleron said policy-makers in the major economies should remain focused on economic fundamentals, and should not be pressured into trying to stabilize markets when they met at the Western economic summit in Naples. He stressed that economic fundamentals were encouraging, and added that "the most effective way to reach calm waters is to stay the course."

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1682
8 July 1994

FRIDAY HIGHLIGHTS

- + General Assembly extends mandate of United Nations component of MICIVIH for one year; asks Secretary-General to strengthen Mission's presence in Haiti.
- + Security Council appoints Richard Goldstone, South African national, as Prosecutor of International Tribunal for war crimes committed in former Yugoslavia.
- + Government of Yemen informs Secretary-General of immediate cease-fire in accordance with recent Security Council resolutions; affirms respect for democracy and human rights, and commitment to national dialogue.
- + Special Representative for Rwanda holds talks with RPF and Government in hope of concluding cease-fire agreement next week; United Nations prepares inter-agency humanitarian appeal on behalf of country.
- + Member States owe United Nations more than \$3 billion as of 30 June; almost \$1 billion owed to regular budget and \$2.1 billion to peace-keeping.
- + PLO Chairman Arafat, in message to Palestine Symposium in Toronto, urges non-governmental organizations to support rebuilding of Palestinian society.
- + More than 150 countries to observe World Population Day on 11 July as UNFPA prepares for upcoming Cairo Conference.

* * *

The General Assembly today extended the mandate of the United Nations component of the joint United Nations/Organization of American States (OAS) International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) for one year. The Assembly took that action in a resolution adopted without a vote.

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The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to expedite and strengthen the Mission's presence in Haiti, and reiterated the need for the prompt return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to restore democracy in Haiti. It also reiterated that any entity resulting from actions of the de facto regime, including the installation of a provisional president on 11 May, was illegitimate.

* * *

The Security Council today appointed Richard J. Goldstone as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for war crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia. It took that action by adopting resolution 936 (1994) without a vote, approving the nomination by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Mr. Goldstone, a South African national, has served as a Judge of the Appellate Division of South Africa's Supreme Court, and as Chairman of the Standing Commission of Inquiry regarding Public Violence and Intimidation.

* * *

The Government of Yemen has informed Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali of an immediate cease-fire in the country in accordance with Security Council resolutions 924 (1994) and 931 (1994). In a letter delivered to the Secretary-General last night by Abdelkarem Al-Eryani, Yemen's Minister for Planning and Development, the Government also announced the start of relief operations in and around Aden.

The letter affirmed the Government's respect for democracy, political pluralism and human rights, and its commitment to national dialogue in the framework of constitutional legitimacy. It also affirmed that Yemen would cooperate with other States in the region, on the basis of respect for territorial integrity and non-intervention in domestic affairs, in accordance with the United Nations Charter. During his meeting with Mr. Al-Eryani, the Secretary-General stressed the importance of full and immediate implementation of those commitments.

President Ali Abdallah Saleh today telephoned the Secretary-General and confirmed his Government's commitment to the principles set out in the letter. He also expressed his desire to cooperate fully with the United Nations.

* * *

The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, Shahryar Khan, has been holding discussions with the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) and the Government in the hope that a cease-fire document can be signed next week, a United Nations spokesman said today. Meanwhile, the Organization was preparing a consolidated inter-agency appeal on behalf of the country. It was expected that the appeal would be finalized over the weekend and launched next week.

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The spokesman said it was difficult to assess the humanitarian needs of the affected population in Rwanda and in neighbouring countries because of the magnitude of the crisis. The appeal would also identify and specify the roles and responsibilities of the different humanitarian agencies operating in the region.

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As of 30 June, Member States owed the United Nations a total of \$3.05 billion, according to the latest update on the Organization's financial situation. Of that amount, \$950 million was for assessments for the regular budget and \$2.1 billion was for peace-keeping operations.

The United States -- the largest debtor -- owed \$530 million to the regular budget and \$750 million to the peace-keeping budget. Japan and the Russian Federation had regular budget contributions outstanding for the current year, but not for previous years. However, the Russian Federation owed some \$540 million in total peace-keeping contributions.

* * *

The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Yasser Arafat, has urged non-governmental organizations to continue to support the rebuilding of Palestine. In a message to the Eleventh Annual Symposium on the Question of Palestine in Toronto, he said Palestinians faced a major challenge in establishing autonomy. The message was delivered on Wednesday by Nasser Al-Kidwa, Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations.

Mr. Arafat expressed the hope that the United Nations would strengthen its ties with non-governmental organizations in order to create a civil Palestinian society that respected human rights. The Chairman of the Palestine Rights Committee, M. Kéba Birane Cissé, said such support was needed to rebuild the Palestinian economy and to restore respect for human rights in areas still occupied.

* * *

More than 150 countries will observe World Population Day on 11 July, according to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The 1994 commemoration is being held against the backdrop of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo next September. The UNFPA has invited Governments, institutions and private citizens to take part in the observances and to help raise awareness of the Conference. Events planned for the Day include rallies and speeches by national and local leaders, lectures, media programmes, exhibitions and sports events. World Population Day was first celebrated in 1987, when the number of people on earth reached 5 billion.

"World Population Day reminds us that the future depends on reaching a balance between numbers and natural resources," according to UNFPA Executive Director Nafis Sadik. "It is a day to recognize what we need to do to make the future secure for the generations to come."

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11 July 1994

Special Envoy Dante Caputo earlier described the expulsion as outrageous and an insult to the international community, which had extended the Mission's mandate on Friday. The authorities had warned that the Haitian military would take whatever steps were necessary to put an end to the Mission, if it did not withdraw within 48 hours. "The reasons are quite obvious," he said, "they kill people, they torture people, they rape people and they don't want any witnesses."

* * *

The Prime Minister of France, Edouard Balladur, today urgently appealed to the international community to do everything possible to enable the immediate deployment of the strengthened United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). Briefing the Security Council on the French-led humanitarian operation there, he said that UNAMIR had been offered enough personnel to carry out its mandate, but that equipment and logistical support were still needed.

Mr. Balladur said the three-week-old French operation in Rwanda had largely achieved its humanitarian goals. Massacres had almost completely stopped in areas protected by French troops, and a large volume of humanitarian supplies has been delivered. However, he stressed that France could not solve the humanitarian problem on its own, given the huge number of refugees and displaced persons. He also stressed that French and Senegalese forces in Rwanda could not take the place of UNAMIR. That was not their mission, nor was it the intention of the French Government, which would withdraw its troops at the end of July.

Only a sizeable United Nations force could make recovery in Rwanda possible, by promoting a return to stability and the expansion of humanitarian action, he went on to say. Meanwhile, the United Nations, the Organization of African States (OAU) and the States in the region must use their influence to achieve a political solution in the spirit of the Arusha accords.

* * *

The Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Serb authorities have agreed in principle to extend their 8 June Agreement for an additional month under certain understandings. According to a United Nations spokesman, the decision to extend the Agreement on a cease-fire was reached on Friday after separate meetings between Special Representative Yasushi Akashi and Bosnian Vice-President Ejup Ganic and Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic.

Mr. Akashi met today with the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord Owen, at the Headquarters of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). He was expected to return to Sarajevo tomorrow for further meetings with the Bosnian Government.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has expressed concern at delays in the demobilization of Government and Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) troops in Mozambique. In a report on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) dated 7 July, he said he was also concerned at delays in the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Force (FADM). If Government and RENAMO troops were not demobilized by the October elections, they would threaten stability and the peaceful formation of a new government, he warned.

The Secretary-General said that despite significant progress, the timetable for the Mozambican peace process was becoming increasingly tight with the upcoming elections. It was thus imperative that the parties speed up demobilization. ONUMOZ's mandate will expire on 15 November, and civilian and military personnel are scheduled to begin withdrawing immediately after the October elections.

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said today he was pleased that the leaders of the Group of 7 industrialized countries had given special attention to the situation in Africa in the communique following their Summit in Naples, Italy, over the weekend. The Secretary-General had asked for attention to African issues in a letter to the G-7 leaders, according to a United Nations spokesman.

The communique saluted the achievements of South Africa and drew attention to the humanitarian tragedy affecting many African countries, particularly Rwanda, the spokesman said. It also urged the rapid deployment of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and supported efforts to implement a settlement in Angola.

* * *

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) has recommended that the General Assembly accept the Secretary-General's proposal to formalize the provisional redeployment of the post of an Assistant Secretary-General from the Department of Administration and Management to the Office for Inspections and Investigations. It took that action today by approving, without a vote, a decision proposed by its Rapporteur. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to ensure an integrated and coordinated financial management of the new structure of the Department.

* * *

Secretary-General has expressed his sadness at the death over the weekend of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He said President Kim's death came at a particularly untimely juncture on the eve of a landmark meeting in Pyongyang with the President of the Republic of Korea.

The Secretary-General recalled that he had met with President Kim during his visit to Pyongyang last December. He extended his heartfelt condolences to the late President's family, and to the people and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1684

12 July 1994

T U E S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

- + Security Council, in Presidential statement, condemns decision of illegal de facto regime and military leadership in Haiti to expel MICIVIH; says action a serious escalation in regime's defiant stance towards international community.
- + Secretaries-General of United Nations and OAS decide to withdraw MICIVIH staff from Haiti, taking security situation into consideration; condemn illegal expulsion decree by de facto government.
- + Secretary-General welcomes German Court's decision on participation in United Nations peace-keeping operations; foresees larger role for Germany in world affairs.
- + UNHCR reports increasing numbers of Rwandans fleeing into neighbouring countries are seriously malnourished; estimates over 2.5 million displaced people in certain areas of Rwanda.
- + UNDCP Executive Director tells Economic and Social Council that Programme must strengthen ties with World Bank and IMF in fight against money laundering.

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The Security Council today condemned the decision of Haiti's illegal de facto regime and military leadership to expel the joint International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH). In a statement by its President, Ambassador Jamsheed Marker (Pakistan), the Council rejected the attempt by the de facto Haitian authorities to defy the will of the international community. It also condemned their attempts to avoid appropriate international scrutiny at a time of increasing indiscriminate violence against the country's civilian population.

The Council said it considered the action a serious escalation in the defiant stance of the regime towards the international community. Such provocative behavior directly affected the peace and security of the region. The regime and the military were individually and collectively responsible for

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the safety of the international presence in Haiti, the Council said and stressed its determination to bring about a rapid and definitive solution to the country's crisis.

* * *

The Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) today decided to withdraw staff members of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH), taking into consideration the security situation there. The de facto government in Haiti yesterday issued a decree declaring MICIVIH members undesirable, and giving them 48 hours to leave the country. The Secretaries-General strongly condemned the illegal expulsion, noting that MICIVIH had been stationed in Haiti at the request of the constitutional President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

* * *

Secretary-General today welcomed the decision of the German Constitutional Court regarding German participation in United Nations peace-keeping operations, according to a spokesman for the Organization. The Secretary-General thanked the people and Government of Germany for that decision, and expressed his confidence that it would mean a larger role for the country in international affairs.

* * *

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has reported the numbers of people fleeing from Rwanda into neighbouring Tanzania and Burundi are increasing. Some 2,000 people a day are arriving in Tanzania and last week 15,000 crossed into Burundi. According to a UNHCR spokeswoman, the new arrivals are seriously malnourished, indicating a rapidly deteriorating situation inside Rwanda. There is also evidence of renewed massacres.

The UNHCR is considering setting up cross-border operations in Rwanda, following reports of 200,000 to 500,000 Rwandese fleeing towards the town of Gisenye, mostly from Kigali. Another 350,000 people are west of Butare near the Burundi border. The UNHCR estimates there are over 2.5 million displaced people in the northwestern and southwestern parts of the country alone.

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The United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) is essential in the fight against money laundering, the Programme's Executive Director told the Economic and Social Council yesterday. Giorgio Giacomelli said the UNDCP must strengthen its ties with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Council was beginning its coordination segment on international cooperation within the United Nations system to fight the illegal drug business.

Japan said international financial institutions should cooperate with the Drug Control Programme, noting that the Group of Seven major industrialized

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countries had just issued a communique confirming their determination to fight money laundering. The United States said it would work with the multilateral development banks to integrate drug control objectives into developmental aid. Mexico, speaking also on behalf of Venezuela and Colombia, said efforts to reduce drug demand were insufficient. Cooperation with agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) could help in addressing the problem of demand, which had received scant attention until recently.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1685

13 July 1994

WEDNESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

- + Security Council calls on Liberian Transitional Government to convene meeting of all factions to draft disarmament plan; says free and fair elections cannot be held until disarmament substantially completed.
- + Chairman of Special Commission on disarmament of Iraq reports major success in implementation of Security Council resolutions.
- + UNHCR tells Economic and Social Council of need for United Nations operations to progress swiftly from relief to development action.
- + General Assembly President begins official visit to Republic of Korea.
- + Cyrus Vance has meetings with delegations from Greece and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in New York; talks to resume in autumn.

* * *

The Security Council today called on the Liberian National Transitional Government to convene a meeting of concerned factions by 31 July in order to agree on a realistic plan to resume disarmament and a date for its completion. In a statement read out by its President, Jamsheed Marker (Pakistan), the Council reiterated the need for free and fair elections in Liberia, which could not be held until disarmament was substantially accomplished. It warned that continued delay in disarmament might adversely affect international participation in the Liberian peace process. The Council asked the Secretary-General to report by 2 September on the situation in Liberia and to provide options for the size and mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL).

The Council demanded that hostile acts against personnel of the United Nations and the Economic Community of West African States' Monitoring Observer Group (ECOMOG) end immediately. It further demanded that all factions cooperate fully with humanitarian relief organizations. The Council urgently

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called on Member States to provide financial or material support to enable ECOMOG to fulfil its responsibilities in accordance with the 1993 Cotonou Peace Agreement.

* * *

The Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on the disarmament of Iraq, Rolf Ekeus, today reported to the Security Council that there had been "major success" in implementing relevant Council resolutions, according to a United Nations spokesman. However, Mr. Ekeus noted that it would take six months to iron out any problems with the system for monitoring and verifying Iraq's capabilities, after it became operational next September. While Iraq had cooperated with the Commission, he could not rule out the possibility that it had undeclared capabilities from programmes prior to the Gulf War.

Last week, the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) said the destruction of Iraq's prohibited weapons and capabilities was almost complete. In a statement issued after talks with the Iraqi Government in Baghdad, they said that whatever remained would soon be addressed through technical talks and independent verification. Regarding monitoring and verification, missile inspections had been completed, and short-range missiles had been tagged. Monitoring protocols had also been completed for major chemical facilities. In the nuclear area, the environmental monitoring system was well established, according to the statement.

* * *

The representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) today told the Economic and Social Council that the agency often found itself in situations requiring development rather than relief action, but where there was no suitable partner to assume that responsibility. The Council was discussing the problems of coordinating humanitarian assistance, emergency relief, and rehabilitation and development.

The UNHCR representative said there was a need to strengthen emergency development capacity so that relief operations could be phased out more swiftly. The growing number of Security Council resolutions with references to humanitarian concerns had resulted in a blurring of the lines between political, military and humanitarian actions. He called for humanitarian assistance, development programmes and political initiatives to work in tandem.

* * *

General Assembly President S.R. Insanally (Guyana) today began an official visit to the Republic of Korea with a courtesy call on President Kim Young Sam. Mr. Insanally will leave the Republic of Korea on Saturday for a visit to Japan, where he will meet with Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama.

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Next Wednesday, the Assembly President will travel to Stockholm, Sweden, to attend the third round table in a series on global changes organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

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Mediator Cyrus Vance has held separate meetings in New York with delegations from Greece -- headed by Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias -- and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia -- headed by Foreign Minister Stevo Crvenkovski -- according to a United Nations spokesman. There was a serious exchange of views during the meetings, which took place between 10 and 13 July, and it was agreed that discussions would resume in the fall. Mr. Vance has been mediating with a view to resolving the differences between the two countries pursuant to Security Council resolution 845 (1993).

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1686

14 July 1994

THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

- + Security Council demands immediate cease-fire in Rwanda, warning that population exodus threatens regional stability; urges resumption of political process in framework of Arusha Agreement.
- + UNHCR appeals to parties in Rwanda to ensure safety of displaced people so that aid can reach them in that country; agency struggles to cope after 100,000 people cross into Zaire overnight.
- + High Commissioner for Human Rights condemns expulsion of MICIVIH by de facto authorities in Haiti; cites Rwanda as proof of need for rapid United Nations response to rights violations.
- + Secretary-General says that despite end of recent fighting, Yemen's problems will only be solved through political dialogue; says firm action is needed to tackle looting and lawlessness in Aden.
- + Secretary-General recommends that Security Council authorize expanded and strengthened UNOMIG for six months.
- + Special Committee on Decolonization hears reports of continuing human rights abuses by Indonesian authorities in East Timor; Indonesia says Committee's consideration of Territory is unwarranted.

* * *

The Security Council today demanded an immediate and unconditional cease-fire in Rwanda, expressing alarm at the continued fighting and massive population exodus there. In a statement read out by its President, Jamsheed Marker (Pakistan), the Council invited the parties to report to the Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) on their actions in that respect. It warned that the situation could lead very quickly to a further humanitarian disaster and endanger regional stability.

The Council urged the resumption of the political process in the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement, and called on the countries of the region, the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, to contribute

(more)

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actively to it. The Council reaffirmed the humanitarian nature of the secure area in the south-west of Rwanda and demanded that all concerned fully respect it.

The statement urged Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to mobilize all available resources to provide humanitarian assistance to civilians in distress. It also called on Member States to provide the necessary contributions in order to ensure the deployment of the expanded UNAMIR in the immediate future.

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The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sadaka Ogata, today appealed to the Rwandan parties to ensure the safety of displaced people so that they would stay in Rwanda where aid could reach them. She said the UNHCR was struggling to cope with a massive new influx of Rwandese refugees into Zaire. Since last night, 100,000 people had crossed into the border town of Goma and more were streaming towards the region to escape the fighting as it spread into Government strongholds in northwestern Rwanda.

A United Nations spokesman said that appeals for relief support for Rwanda had not met with a generous response. Only \$1.4 million had been received after a recent appeal for \$11 million. He noted, however, that the Department of Humanitarian Affairs had released \$20 million for Rwanda from an emergency revolving fund.

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The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, José Ayala Lasso, today strongly condemned the expulsion of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) by the de facto authorities earlier this week. He told correspondents at Headquarters that his Office was concerned at the situation there, and that he would be discussing the matter with Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today.

Mr. Ayala Lasso cited the case of Rwanda as proof of the need for a rapid United Nations response to human rights violations. He had begun consulting with United Nations officials and non-governmental organizations on what action to take as soon as the crisis had erupted. He had also travelled to the country, contacted the Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF), and appealed for an end to the violence. In addition, the Human Rights Commission had appointed a Special Rapporteur for Rwanda. It was important to establish responsibility for the massacres there and to name those involved, he added.

The United Nations received some 200,000 communications about rights violations each year, Mr. Ayala Lasso went on to say. The volume of those communications had increased dramatically since the establishment of the Human Rights Hotline earlier this year. It was important that the Organization have

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14 July 1994

the capacity to respond to them, he concluded.

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Although the fighting in Yemen has ended, a lasting solution to the country's problems will only be achieved through political dialogue between the two sides, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In a report to the Security Council dated 12 July, he said there appeared to be enough common ground between them to initiate such a dialogue in a spirit of mutual respect. He offered to use his good offices and to extend all possible help as soon as the parties agreed to his role in the process.

The Secretary-General said that there had been disturbing reports of looting and lawlessness in Aden since the fighting ended, and that firm action was urgently needed there. Meanwhile, Special Envoy Lakhdar Brahimi had been informed by the authorities in Sana'a that the Army would soon be withdrawn from the Governorate of Aden.

The people of Yemen expected international aid in the reconstruction of their country, the Secretary-General went on to say. There had been many casualties in the fighting, and severe damage to water systems, power stations and oil refineries. For its part, the international community expected the Yemeni leaders to urgently address the problems at the root of the crisis and to ensure a lasting solution and stability.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has recommended that an expanded and strengthened United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) be authorized for six months. In a report to the Security Council dated 12 July, he proposed that UNOMIG undertake the following tasks: monitor and verify the implementation of the Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces signed in Moscow in May; observe the operation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) forces; verify that troops and heavy military equipment were no longer in the security or restricted-weapons zones; monitor the withdrawal of Georgian troops beyond Abkhazia's frontiers; and investigate violations of the Agreement.

The Secretary-General said he would make recommendations on the number of military observers needed for the Mission after determining what Governments would provide. He expressed confidence that the first joint venture between the United Nations and the CIS would help promote peace and security. UNOMIG's expanded mandate would be another example of the new cooperation in peace-keeping between the Organization and regional alliances.

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The Special Committee on Decolonization yesterday heard reports of continuing human rights abuses and the suppression of free speech by Indonesian authorities in East Timor. The representative of Human Rights Watch Asia said arbitrary detention and torture were routine, and freedom of

(more)

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association and assembly were nonexistent. She said Indonesia deserved credit for allowing the recent visit of the Commission on Human Rights Special Rapporteur on summary and arbitrary executions. However, in advance of high-profile visits of foreigners to East Timor, the Indonesian authorities made extensive security preparations, including the rounding up of potential trouble makers.

A representative of the Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor (FRETILIN) said that Governments of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) ignored the plight of East Timor. FRETILIN opposed international arms sales to Indonesia and was concerned about the sale of warships and warplanes by European and American companies. Indonesia said that the Committee's consideration of East Timor was unwarranted because the Territory was a province of Indonesia with rights and obligations equal to those of other provinces.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

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FRIDAY HIGHLIGHTS

- + In meeting with Special Representative Khan, RPF says it will likely declare unilateral cease-fire within 24 hours; to announce broad-based transitional government next week.
- + WFP and UNICEF launch emergency airlifts as Rwandan refugees continue exodus into Zaire; 12,000 refugees arrive hourly in Goma.
- + Secretary-General says if Security Council decides Western Sahara referendum will fulfil settlement plan, he will recommend transitional period start on 1 October and vote be held on 14 February 1995.
- + Secretary-General welcomes announcement of 25 July meeting between King of Jordan and Prime Minister of Israel.
- + Secretary-General appoints Denis Halliday, Irish national, as Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management; Benon Sevan, Cypriot national, named Assistant Secretary-General for Conference and Support Services.
- + General Assembly, adopting four resolutions and two decisions approved by Fifth Committee, asks Secretary-General to clarify terms of service for special representatives and envoys.
- + Representatives from Europe and North America to meet in Vienna in October to prepare for 1995 World Conference on Women.

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The Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) today said it would probably declare a unilateral cease-fire within 24 hours, according to a United Nations spokesman. During a meeting with Special Representative Shahryar Khan, General Paul Kagame said the RPF would also announce a broad-based transitional government next week, most likely headed by Prime Minister designate Faustin Twagiramungu.

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The RPF said it was encouraging all civilians to return to their homes. Military personnel could also return without fear of reprisals, but those guilty of criminal acts would be tried eventually. However, the RPF pledged that it would cooperate fully with the Commission of Experts soon to be established by the Secretary-General to investigate war crimes and genocide in Rwanda.

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The World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) today launched emergency airlifts to aid Rwandan refugees fleeing into Zaire. Some 12,000 refugees were arriving at Goma each hour, while hundreds of thousands more were reported to be heading towards the border from Ruhengeri. WFP said there was no shelter, no medicines or adequate supplies of food and water in the Goma area.

"To avert a major humanitarian catastrophe, additional donor assistance is needed", said WFP Executive Director Catherine Bertini. "We urgently require trucks and funds to airlift food supplies to the refugees and internally displaced people in Rwanda, as well as cash to buy food commodities in the region and to ensure quick delivery."

"We are facing a catastrophe of unimaginable proportions as hundreds of thousands of Rwandese -- most of them children and infants -- flee from temporary homes to pour across the border into eastern Zaire", said Fritz Lherisson of UNICEF. He called on the international community to treat the situation as an emergency of the highest order.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said he will recommend that the transitional period in Western Sahara start on 1 October, and a vote be held on 14 February 1995, if the Security Council decides that the referendum should be held to fulfil the settlement plan. In a report dated 12 July, he noted that the Identification Commission of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) had set 31 August as the deadline for voter applications. It had already collected 75,000 forms, of which 20,000 had been processed. Further delays in launching the operation would result in a considerable loss of resources as arrangements had been made to enable the Commission to start identifying and registering potential voters.

The Secretary-General reported on the difficulty regarding the participation of Organization of African Unity (OAU) observers in the referendum. He said he would make every effort to ensure that they arrived as soon as possible so that the Identification Commission could start registering potential voters. The interview process would be complicated and time-consuming as it would involve a tribal, nomadic society. The Commission would require at least 40 teams of three to four observers to be able to complete its tasks in November.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today welcomed the announcement that King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel would meet in Washington, D.C., on 25 July, according to a United Nations spokesman. The Secretary-General expressed the hope that the meeting and its outcome would serve to accelerate the peace process in the Middle East.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today appointed Denis Halliday, an Irish national, as Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management in the Department of Administration and Management. The Secretary-General also appointed Benon Sevan, a national of Cyprus, as Assistant Secretary-General for Conference and Support Services in the same Department. Mr. Halliday and Mr. Sevan will both report to Under-Secretary-General Joseph Connor.

Prior to his new appointment, Mr. Halliday was Regional Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system in Thailand. From 1989 to 1993, he was Director of the Division of Personnel in the UNDP.

Last March, Mr. Sevan was given the responsibility of coordinating the preparation of a number of reports on restructuring and related issues requested by the General Assembly. He previously served as Assistant Secretary-General in the Department of Political Affairs, with particular responsibility for General Assembly and Security Council Affairs.

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Acting without a vote, the General Assembly yesterday adopted four draft resolutions and two draft decisions contained in a report of the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary). The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to clarify the terms of service for his special representatives and envoys; to prepare a draft programme budget section on the economic situation, recovery and development of Africa; and to redeploy posts and resources from the Department of Development Support and Management Services to the five regional economic commissions.

The Assembly also approved the establishment of a European hub for the United Nations telecommunications system; decided to take no action on the Secretary-General's proposal to formalize the provisional redeployment of an Assistant Secretary-General post from the Department of Administration and Management to the Office of Inspection and Investigations; and asked the Board of Auditors to audit the Integrated Management and Information System (IMIS).

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The impact of economic and social changes in Europe on women and improving women's participation in decision-making are among the issues to be addressed when representatives from Europe and North America meet in Vienna from 17 to 21 October to prepare for next year's World Conference on Women.

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The meeting is being organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), in cooperation with national committees, United Nations agencies, European institutions and non-governmental organizations working on women's issues. The ECE region consists of 54 countries in North America and Europe, including the Commonwealth of Independent States and Israel.

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decided in favour of such a force, it could seek the cooperation of a group of like-minded Member States or the Organization of American States (OAS). They could establish a multinational or inter-American force to help create a secure and stable environment in Haiti and implement the Governors Island Agreement.

Alternatively, the Council could divide the work in Haiti between a multinational or inter-American force and UNMIH, the Secretary-General said. Once such a force had established a secure and stable environment, the Mission could be deployed to carry out its original mandate.

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Up to a million Rwandan refugees who have flooded Zaire over the last five days face a humanitarian disaster unless the fighting stops and the exodus is reversed, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sadako Ogata has warned. She said humanitarian organizations could not cope unless there was an immediate cease-fire and people were given assurances that they could return home -- or stay home -- safely.

Meanwhile, the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) today said a de facto cease-fire already existed, according to a United Nations spokesman. A formal cease-fire might be declared tomorrow, when a broad-based government of national unity is expected to be sworn in.

In a related development, the World Food Programme (WFP) warned of a major humanitarian and ecological disaster in southern Rwanda before the end of the month. A WFP emergency which visited Gikongoro and Cyangugu estimated that 500,000 displaced people were settling randomly in the area, destroying woods and exhausting local food supplies.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met with the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, Tariq Aziz, on Friday and stressed that the country must comply fully with all Security Council resolutions. Mr. Aziz briefed the Secretary-General on the steps taken by Iraq towards compliance, as reported by Ambassador Rolf Ekeus to the Council and as stated in the joint statement issued after talks in Baghdad on 4 and 5 July. The Deputy Prime Minister also reiterated his Government's view that the progress achieved should be acknowledged by the United Nations.

In a related development, United States Permanent Representative Madeline Albright today said there was only scant evidence that Iraq was prepared to carry out its obligations under Council resolutions. There had been minimal compliance with regard to weapons of mass destruction, and defiance with regard to other requirements. It would be premature to discuss the terms and timing of modifying the Council's sanctions regime against Iraq, she concluded.

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The United Nations must drop the areas of development which it is not good at and identify those areas where it has a comparative advantage, according to Economic and Social Council President Richard Butler (Australia). He was briefing correspondents today on the Council's consideration of the Secretary-General's "An Agenda for Development". Mr. Butler said the Organization had the unique ability to build a consensus for globally relevant political decisions. However, its machinery must operate more efficiently, particularly at Headquarters, if it were to take advantage of the current opportunity to reshape development strategies.

Mr. Butler said the efforts of the United Nations and other major actors in development must be rationalized. With the right policies, the Organization could mobilize a political consensus that would encourage the allocation of significant resources by major donors. It could set policies and priorities in such areas as population control where private corporations could not. The United Nations should focus its developmental efforts in five key areas: education, health and welfare, rather than just physical infrastructure; poverty as a single issue; women's role in societies and economies; population growth; and the decline in official development assistance (ODA).

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The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso, has said that statements reflecting disagreements on human rights issues are a good way of presenting different points of views which stress the importance of human rights everywhere. Mr. Ayala Lasso made that comment on Friday after addressing the Economic and Social Council. He also noted that his mandate was to look at human rights as matters of principle and not as political issues.

In his address, Mr. Ayala Lasso stated that one of his greatest challenges was promoting realization of the right to development, which entailed finding better ways to protect economic, social and cultural rights. It was often the violation of those rights which set the stage for violations of civil and political rights -- components of the right to development.

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The Human Rights Commission's Special Rapporteur on the former Yugoslavia, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, has begun a visit to areas under his mandate. Between now and 31 July, he will gather first-hand information on the human rights situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The Special Rapporteur will visit Sarajevo, Mostar and other locations in the new Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He will take up such issues as freedom of movement and human rights aspects of the new Federation Constitution. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, he will focus on freedom of expression and religion, economic and social rights, and the situation of different nationalities. In Zagreb, will have meetings with

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Special Representative Yasushi Akashi, and with representatives of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The Special Rapporteur's findings will be included in an interim report to the Human Rights Commission, which will be made available to the General Assembly and the Security Council. He also plans to release a report on human rights aspects of the situation of the media in the former Yugoslavia.

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